

Remarks/Arguments:

Claims 1-22 are pending and stand rejected.

By this Amendment, claims 1, 6 and 11 are amended and new claims 23-26 are added. No new matter is presented by the claim amendments and new claims. Support for the claim amendments and new claims can be found throughout the original specification and, for example, in the original specification at page 15, lines 14-22 and page 22, lines 8-15.

Rejection of Claims 1-3, 7-9, 11, 13-14 and 18-19 under 35 U.S. C. §102(b)

In the Office Action, at item 2, claims 1-3, 7-9, 11, 13-14 and 18-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Hattori (JP 2003-102068).

Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Claim 1

Claim 1 is directed to an electromagnetic wave reception device, and recites "a time change portion sets a frequency of the timing higher when input electromagnetic waves are detected a plurality of times for a predetermined period of time."

Hattori Reference

Hattori discloses changing of an intermittent period for supplying power to a received section 20 according to either the current time being within a predetermined time interval or the current position detected by an environmental condition detecting means being within a predetermined area. (See Hattori at paragraph [0011].) Hattori, however, is silent regarding the time change portion setting a frequency of the timing (i.e., at which the input reception portion detects the input electromagnetic wave) higher when input magnetic waves are detected a plurality of times for a predetermined period of time. More particularly, Hattori establishes an intermittent period T having on periods Ton and off periods Toff (in which power is supplied/cut off, respectively) based on whether the current time does not belong to the appointed time zone and the current position does not belong to a designated area. (See

Hattori at paragraph [0031].) That is, Hattori is silent regarding anything related to the detection a plurality of times of input magnetic waves to set a timing frequency higher.

Accordingly, it is submitted that claim 1 patentably distinguishes over Hattori for at least the above-mentioned reasons.

Claim 11

Claim 11, which includes similar but not identical features to those of claim 1, is submitted to patentably distinguish over Hattori for at least similar reasons to those of claim 1.

Claims 2-3, 7-9, 13-14 and 18-19

Claims 2-3, 7-9, 13-14 and 18-19, which include all of the limitation of claim 1 or claim 11, are submitted to patentably distinguish over Hattori for at least the same reasons as claim 1 or claim 11.

Rejection of Claims 4-6, 15-17 and 20-22 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

In the Office Action, at item 5, claims 4-6, 15-17 and 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hattori in view of Pombo et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,799,256, hereafter referred to as Pombo).

Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Claims 4-6, 15-17 and 20-22, which include all of the features of claim 1 or claim 11, are submitted to patentably distinguish over Hattori for at least the same reasons as claim 1 or claim 11.

Pombo Reference

The addition of Pombo does not overcome the deficiencies of Hattori. This is because, Pombo does not disclose or suggest that "the timing change portion sets a frequency of the timing higher when input electronic waves are detected a plurality of times for a predetermined period of time," as required by claim 1 or claim 11. Pombo discloses a battery control 122 which operates as a switch for decoupling the battery from transmitter 110 and receiver 108 to selectively remove battery power from the transmitter 110 and the receiver 108. Pombo further discloses that predicting the user location allows the mobile station 104 to only search for

control channels broadcasted by base stations in the locations where the user and the mobile station 104 will be present. Since not all control channels are broadcast by all base stations, if the mobile station 104 can determine which control channels are in use, the mobile station can reduce the time during which the receiver 108 must be powered up, drawing power from the battery 120. The mobile station 104 maintains a historical record of past base station communications and associated times when a control channel from a particular base station was detected. The mobile station will search for a base station more frequently around the time and on a channel where the base was previously found and less frequently otherwise. (See Pombo at column 5, lines 24-42.) Thus, Pombo discloses the use of historical data to search more or less frequently for a particular base station. Pombo, however, is silent regarding the use of detection of an input electronic wave a plurality of times as a condition for a higher timing frequency.

Accordingly, it is submitted that claims 4-6, 15-17 and 20-22, which include all of the limitations of claim 1 or claim 11, patentably distinguish over Hattori in view of Pombo for at least the same reasons as claim 1 or claim 11.

Rejection of Claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

In the Office Action, at item 6, claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hattori in view of Robinson (U.S. Patent No. 6,700,493).

Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

In the Office Action, the Examiner acknowledges that "Hattori fails to disclose a transmission control portion for controlling so as to transmit a second electromagnetic wave for a longer period of time than a first electromagnetic wave when the switch is turned on at least twice within a predetermined period of time."

Robinson Reference

In the Office Action, the Examiner contends that Robinson "teaches a method and system to prolong the life of a battery in a radio transmitter. The circuitry of Robinson allows the radio transmitter to be in a power-standby mode except when triggered to transmit. A power-on mode for the radio transmitter is generated by an internal timer when the trigger is actuated to transmit signals. (See Col. 3, lines 33-43)." Although the Examiners contentions

may be correct, Robinson specifically discloses that the transmit cycle is determined by the process timer 26 and can be set depended upon customer requirements. Once the frequency interval for signaling is set, the process timer 26 is designed for +/- 20% drift from the set time. Further, the transmitter is designed such that during off-transmission periods all components of the transmitting unit will be at 0 current state except for the process timer 26. This process minimizes battery drain and extends the transmission service life. (See Robinson column 6, lines 46-57.) This is because, Robinson is merely concerned with programming the frequency interval for transmission. That is, Robinson is concerned with changes to the interval between transmissions and, in particular, is not concerned with controlling a transmission interval such that the second electromagnetic wave is transmitted for a longer period of time than a first electromagnetic wave. Furthermore, Robinson is silent regarding controlling the length of transmission of electromagnetic waves based on a condition (i.e., whether a switch is turned on at least twice in a predetermined period of time).

Accordingly, it is submitted that claim 10 patentably distinguishes over Hattori in view of Robinson for at least the above mentioned reasons.

Rejection of Claim 12 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

In the Office Action, at item 7, claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hattori in further view of Robinson.

Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Claim 12, which includes all of the limitations of claim 11, is submitted to patentably distinguish over Hattori for at least the above mentioned reasons.

Robinson Reference

The addition of Robinson does not overcome the deficiencies of Hattori. This is because, Robinson does not disclose or suggest the feature of "the timing change portion sets a frequency of the timing higher when input electromagnetic waves are detected a plurality of times for a predetermined period of time," as required by claim 11. Robinson as noted by the Examiner teaches prolonging the life of a battery in a radio transmitter. More particularly, Robinson discloses that active transmitters are automatically powered-down in response to consistent motion or when motion is absent for a specified duration of time, thereby conserving

battery power. (See Robinson at column 2, lines 41-45.) Robinson is silent regarding a timing change portion for changing a timing (i.e., at which the input reception portion detects the input electromagnetic wave) and that sets a frequency of the timing higher when input electromagnetic waves are detected a plurality of times for a predetermined period of time. This is because, Robinson is not concerned with detection of input electromagnetic waves and, furthermore, does not disclose or suggest a condition (i.e., input electromagnetic waves being detected a plurality of times for a predetermined period of time) for setting a higher frequency of the timing.

Accordingly, it is submitted that claim 12 patentably distinguishes over Hattori in view of Robinson for at least the same reasons as claim 11.

New Claims 23-26

New claims 23-26, which include all of the limitations of claim 1 or claim 11, are submitted to patentably distinguish over the cited art for at least the same reasons as claim 1 or claim 11.

New claims 23 and 25 include a patentable distinction beyond that of claim 1 or claim 11, namely "responsive to the input reception portion receiving the input electromagnetic wave a predetermined number of times in the predetermined period of time, the timing change portion changes a current clock frequency to a further clock frequency among the plurality of clock frequency, as the selected clock frequency, the further clock frequency being a higher frequency than the current clock frequency."

New claim 24 includes a patentable distinction beyond that of claim 23, namely "a switch, wherein responsive to the switch being turned on or off, the timing change portion changes the selected clock frequency to a highest clock frequency from among the plurality of clock frequencies."

New claim 26 includes a patentable distinction beyond that of claim 25, namely "responsive to the vehicle being turned on or off, the timing change portion changes the selected clock frequency to a highest clock frequency from among the plurality of clock frequencies."

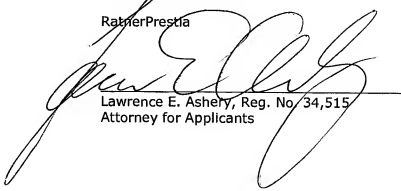
Consideration and approval is respectfully requested.

Conclusion

In view of the claim amendments, new claims and remarks, Applicants submit the application is in condition for allowance, which action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Rahner Prestia



Lawrence E. Ashery, Reg. No. 34,515
Attorney for Applicants

LEA/EB/fp/nm

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P.O. Box 980
Valley Forge, PA 19482
(610) 407-0700

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